

# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY E. CUSHMAN.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

TERMS—\$2 PER ANNUM—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOL. II.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1839.

NO. 13.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY,  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT THE  
Office, corner of Main and Asylum Streets,  
Third story, entrance 184½ Main st.

## TERMS.

Subscribers in the city furnished by the carrier at  
\$2.00 per annum.  
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EDITOR—post paid.

Printed by HURLBUT & WILLIAMS.

## PROBABILITIES OF A WAR WITH BURMAH.

It will be seen from the following extract, taken  
from the Maulmain Chronicle of the 31st October,  
that though actual hostilities have not commenced  
between the Burman government and the Hon. East  
India Company, the relations existing between them  
are becoming more decidedly unfriendly, and fast  
tending to an open rupture. Our latest dates from  
Maulmain, are of the 11th of January last, and from  
Ava, November 30, at which time no change had  
taken place in the policy of the Burman authorities,  
further than to grant the Resident an interview with  
the assembled ministers, and to recognise him as the  
representative of the British government. "The  
Mission continued to be as unnoticed and neglected  
as ever, by the government, and was cut off from every  
supply and intercourse with the people."

The mission arrived at Prome on the 14th ult.,  
which they quitted again on the 15th. There  
the only notice taken of them was by the display  
on the river bank in the neighborhood of their  
boats, of about a couple of hundred of "lavin-  
cibles" dressed in black jackets, some with black  
trowsers, but many of the rear rank without any.  
The commandant of this warlike party was worthy  
of his men, and in order, no doubt, to im-  
press a high idea of his courage and determina-  
tion not to be taken alive, he had a brace of  
horse pistols stuck in his cloth round his waist,  
and also a pair of pocket pistols attached to a  
red handkerchief suspended over his neck, and  
hanging down at his breast. It seems that the  
head man at Prome would, had he been left to  
himself, have treated the party with all usual  
civility and attention, but every difficulty was  
thrown in the way of their obtaining bazaar sup-  
plies. In every town and village at which they  
stopped, they experienced similar difficulty,  
though, when the people could be got hold of  
quietly by any of the followers of the mission,  
they always evinced a perfect readiness to dis-  
pose of their provisions at very moderate prices.  
At Mea-day, where they arrived on the 15th,  
the people were openly threatened with punish-  
ment if they sold any provisions to the mission,  
and at night, about 8 o'clock, a fellow came to  
the bank of the river, just above the boats, and  
shouted out notice, that if any of the party were  
found in the town during the night, they would  
be put in the stocks. At Ye-nan-kyang, simi-  
lar indignities were put upon the mission by the  
officer escorting it, though in a different manner.  
From this place, Mr. Edwards, the clerk of the  
mission, was sent on ahead in a light boat with a  
letter to the ministers announcing the approach  
of the mission.

Mr. Edwards, on rejoining the mission, report-  
ed that a deputation of merchants had been or-  
dered to meet the Resident and conduct him to  
the capital, and that every opportunity was taken  
of impressing on him that the mission would not  
find itself on the same footing as the former one.  
This deputation of merchants was to meet the  
mission at Kyaup-ta-loon, and the Ye-won was  
ordered to detain it there till they arrived. This  
he accordingly endeavored to do, but the Resi-  
dent, considering that merchants were not the  
proper men to depute to receive him, determined  
on not waiting for them, and the Ye-won being  
obstinate, he became equally so, and gave orders  
to prepare the gun boats in which to continue his  
journey. This had its effect, and the party pro-  
ceeded. Before they had moved far, the deputa-  
tion arrived, consisting of Messrs. Sarkis, Ara-  
pet and Low! They brought no letter with  
them, and not being officers of the government,  
while one of them was actually a British subject,  
the Resident declined receiving them in their pre-  
sent assumed official capacities. They stated  
they had been ordered to accompany the Resi-  
dent to the capital, and show him the quarters  
assigned to him, though even this they did not  
eventually execute, as they quitted the mission  
between Ava and Amarapura, leaving the party  
to find out their quarters as they best might, and  
in which they did not succeed without much diffi-  
culty and annoyance. Their location is on an  
island which a month before was under water,  
separated from the town by a back water about a  
mile across; and to the westward, by patches of  
flat land and water extending for two miles from  
the river. The communication with the city is  
entirely by water, though, as the dry weather  
comes on, the intervening water will dry up,  
leaving thick mud and puddles. The houses for  
the party, four in number, are placed under some  
trees confined within a space of seventy paces by  
fifty-five, with one cook room and a barrack, but  
no other out-houses. The Resident was met at  
the landing place by a tsara-dau-gyee, who said  
that a woon-douk was in waiting to receive him  
within the houses. The Resident, however, in-  
sisted on the woon-douk meeting him at the land-  
ing place, which was done. After looking at the  
houses, he went away, and neither he nor any  
other officer of government had gone near the  
mission since. The Resident arrived there on  
the 4th, and up to the 9th, not a soul had been  
near him. He was completely cut off from all  
communication with the people, and experienced  
great difficulties in procuring even the common-  
est bazaar supplies.

These facts speak sufficiently for themselves.  
Our supposed infallible nostrum, of showing a  
force on the Burmese frontiers, has barely suffi-  
ced to ensure our Resident's reaching the end of  
his journey, while no hesitation seems to be evin-  
ced in passing great and frequent indignities on  
him. Even at Rangoon, in our own immediate  
vicinity, the tone of the authorities seems to verge  
very near on the hostile. It appears that the  
woon-douk of that place has taken on himself to  
issue an order that all post office packets shall be  
landed at the custom-house in the same way as  
merchandise. The commander of the Susan  
having done this, the packet is said to have been  
opened, and two letters to have been missing  
when at last it was delivered to our officers. The  
owner of the Mary, also, was confined during a  
night, in the custom house, because the com-  
mander of the vessel delivered his mails direct to  
Dr. Bayfield. He was released only on condi-  
tion that he addressed a letter to the Resident at  
Amarapura, to request he would ascertain from  
the Court, to whom letters shall in future be de-  
livered.

These accounts are all certainly very unfavor-  
able to the hopes that were at one time entertain-  
ed of a peaceable and amicable settlement of our  
relations with Burmah; and when we couple  
them with the apparent difficulties in which we  
are at present engaged in India, we much fear  
the ultima ratio must very soon be resorted to.

## SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The following letter was written by Rev. Mr.  
Coan, of the Sandwich Island Mission, to a friend in  
Auburn, N. Y. We copy it from the *Auburn Re-  
corder*. [Ed. Herald.]

"The work of God, which was somewhat dis-  
tinct here some eighteen months ago, has been,  
during the past year, all-glorious. A constant  
divine energy has attended the preaching of the  
word, and sinners have been crowding the gates  
of life by thousands. I have been enabled during  
the past year to devote myself almost exclusively  
to preaching and to pastoral labors. God has  
made his word 'like the fire and like the ham-  
mer.' The great mass of people throughout the  
district, (100 miles long,) have been aroused to  
inquiry, and to multitudes the gospel has become  
'power of God unto salvation.' Our congrega-  
tion, which was less than 1,000 when we first  
came to Hilo, now numbers 4,000 or 5,000, and  
sometimes it swells to more than 6,000. Much  
of my time I spend in travelling through the dis-  
trict and in preaching the gospel in all the villages  
and hamlets of the people. On such tours, I  
usually preach from twenty to thirty times a  
week. At the station, I commonly preach 6 or  
8 times weekly, beside the thousand nameless  
duties which press upon me as the watchman and  
shepherd of these benighted thousands. During  
the last year, the gospel has been attended with  
such demonstrations of the spirit and of power, as  
I had never before witnessed, i. e. to such an ex-  
tent. God has seemed to open the windows of  
heaven; yes, he has rent the heavens and come  
down. The mountains have flowed down at his  
presence, and the hills have melted like wax be-  
fore him. His hand has been strong, and his  
right hand high. Jesus has girded his sword  
upon his thigh, in glory and in majesty. He  
rides prosperously, conquering and to conquer.  
His arrows are sharp in the hearts of his ene-  
mies, and the people fall under him. His name  
is dreadful among the heathen, and there is a  
trembling in the ranks of hell. To this enslaved,  
sin-ridden people it is the year of Jubilee—the  
year of the right hand of the Most High. The  
law, as it bursts from the burning summit of Sinai,  
rolls over this people in a cloud which thickens  
and darkens, and thunders damnation; but the  
dear cross of Jesus, lifted high amid the darkness  
and thunder and tempest, dispels the terrors and  
hushes the roar of vengeance.

In trying to persuade these poor sinners 'by  
the terrors of the Lord,' my voice has been often  
lost amid the sobs, wailings, and heaven-moving  
cries of the convicted, bursting forth from all  
parts of the assembly. Sometimes during the  
time of prayer, the Holy Ghost seems to descend  
like a rushing, mighty wind. Tears flow in tor-  
rents. Converts pray with a power and importu-  
nity which seem to open all the windows of heav-  
en, and sinners tremble as if they had heard the  
noise of the final judgment. I have seen many  
stand or sit with every muscle quivering upon  
their bones, until they fell helpless (not senseless)  
upon the ground, or into the arms of their friends.  
Such are some of the *sensible* effects of the gos-  
pel, upon this rude and degraded people. But, I  
do not of course rest my belief of their conversion  
to God, on these physical agitations. They are  
not essential to true conversion, and they may all  
be found without the one thing needful. 'By  
their fruits ye shall know them.' We look to  
their lives for evidence of regeneration, and we  
have the great consolation to find that multitudes  
who were once 'filled with all unrighteousness,  
fornication, wickedness, covetousness, malicious-  
ness, envy, murder, debate, deceit, malignity,'  
and such as were 'backbiters, haters of God, in-  
ventors of evil things, disobedient to parents,  
without understanding, without natural affection,  
implacable and unmerciful,'—in fact, such as  
greedily practised all the works of the flesh, now  
exhibit the fruits of the spirit, 'love, joy, peace,  
long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, mee-  
kness, temperance,' etc., perhaps in a greater de-  
gree than the great body of professed Christians  
in our land. By this I do not mean, that they  
begin to compare with our own people in intelli-  
gence, civilization, refinement, etc. Their igno-  
rance and rudeness are still deep and painful, and  
must necessarily be so for an age, if not for ages  
to come, till schools and colleges, and commerce,  
shall have had time to exert their enlightening,  
energizing and civilizing influences on these dor-  
mant and long buried intellects. Still, for simple,  
artless, honest piety, they will not suffer by a  
comparison with any community of Christians,  
within the sphere of my acquaintance.

When we arrived at Hilo, three years ago, the  
little church here numbered but 23 members.—  
At the close of the year 1837, it had increased to  
one hundred. On the first Sabbath in Jan. 1838,  
one hundred and four individuals were baptized  
and received to this communion. On the first  
Sabbath of the following March, five hundred and  
two were added. In July, seventeen hundred and  
five candidates stood up together, and having pro-  
fessed their faith in the Lord Jesus, they were  
baptized and added to our number. During July  
and August, I made tours through this field, (Hilo  
and Puna,) on which occasions I baptized and re-  
ceived to the church four hundred and fifty-two  
individuals, chiefly aged, sick and infirm people,  
who had for a considerable time given evidence  
of regeneration, but who were too decrepit to  
come to the station. On these tours, as on others  
of the kind, I administered the Lord's supper  
at several places in the remote parts of the dis-  
trict, chiefly for the benefit of those whose age  
and infirmities forbid them to come up to the so-  
lemn feasts at our station. At our communion,  
on the first Sabbath in September, six hundred  
and eighteen candidates came forward and united  
with this church; making the whole number  
who have subscribed themselves to the Lord,  
since the commencement of the present year thirty-  
three hundred and eighty-one. The whole  
number of communicants now in the single  
church, is about thirty-five hundred. Seven hun-  
dred candidates now stand propounded for our  
next communion, and there are still many hope-  
ful converts, not yet gathered into the church.—  
In the work of selecting and examining converts,  
I spend more or less time every week. It is a  
solemn and responsible work, to watch over, to  
feed, to guide, and to perfect this great flock,  
scattered over a region one hundred miles in ex-  
tent. O! 'who is sufficient for these things?'  
I feel like a child, and yet I am loaded with cares  
and responsibilities that might sink an angel.—  
But Jesus is near, and his strength is made perfect  
in weakness. When toil and cares threaten to  
overwhelm, the promise, 'Lo, I am with you,'  
gives a sort of omnipotence to faith. 'I can  
do all things through Christ, who strengtheneth me.'

Most of the converts stand fast and appear  
well. Very little scandalous sin aroised us. The  
work advances, and while I write the wave of  
salvation rolls on. My dear wife has recently  
opened a boarding school of twenty little girls,  
whom she feeds, clothes, lodges, watches over  
and instructs by her single handed efforts, with  
such native help as she can bring to bear on the  
object. Several of the little girls are in the  
church; for others we have hope, and the seri-  
ousness and tenderness of most of the young  
pupils, manifest the presence of the Holy Spirit  
in the school. Many of the boys in Br. L's  
boarding school are hopefully converted. About  
four hundred children have been received to this  
church. God has done great things for us, and  
we would be in the dust and adore him.

There have been precious revivals at several  
of the other stations on these Islands, during  
the past year. Many have been gathered in-  
to the churches, especially at Waimea on this  
Island (Hawaii,) as you will learn from other  
sources.

Hilo, Sandwich Islands, Dec. 13, 1838.

## MINISTERIAL EDUCATION IN NEW YORK.

"In 1817, the Baptist denomination in this  
State numbered about three hundred and ten  
churches, two hundred and thirty ministers, and  
twenty-eight thousand members. The charac-  
ter of the ministry at, and before that time, is  
too well known to need description. Their god-  
liness, their zeal for the truth in its purity, their  
laborious fidelity, and their success in winning  
souls for Christ, 'will be had in everlasting re-  
membrance.' Especially now is it needless for  
the pen of eulogy to record their praise, while  
so many hearts still beat among us, on which, as  
'living epistles,' are written their 'letters of com-  
mendation,' the memory of their worth.' But  
with this just tribute to their excellence must be  
coupled the acknowledgment that, in those im-  
portant aids which human learning and intellec-  
tual culture afford to the servants of the gospel,  
they were comparatively deficient. This they  
deeply realized, and felt the importance of hav-  
ing something done to aid those who were coming  
forward to engage in the ministry. At the pe-  
riod above mentioned, there were, in the entire  
State west of the Hudson river, only three min-  
isters who had received a collegiate education.  
Meantime the cause of general education was ad-  
vancing. Light was more and more diffused  
throughout the community; the public mind was  
becoming more intelligent, and the public taste  
more refined; the advocates of error, from its  
most tolerable to its most fearful form, were  
bringing increased resources to its defence; and  
the whole business of a religious instructor, both  
in the church and in the world, was becoming  
more complicated and difficult. The work of  
missions had also been going on for years with  
increasing success. There was an imperious call  
for 'able ministers of the New Testament,' both  
at home and abroad. To meet this demand, God  
was raising up young men for the ministry in  
many of the churches; but no provision had been  
made for their education.

"Under these circumstances, a few friends of  
the Saviour felt the importance of doing some-  
thing to aid these youths in their preparation for  
the work before them. God seemed to be speak-  
ing in the necessities of his cause, and calling on  
them to engage in this enterprise. For the bet-  
ter accomplishment of the object, 'The Baptist  
Education Society of the State of New York,'  
was formed on the 24th of September, 1817. It  
consisted, at first, of only thirteen persons, each  
of whom subscribed to pay one dollar annually.  
Although some minor amendments have since  
been made to the constitution of the Society, its  
fundamental principles remain unaltered. The  
simple and exclusive object of the organization

was, the improvement of the Christian ministry.  
Its funds are specially appropriated to the use of  
indigent and approved candidates, and none are  
admitted to participate in its benefits except such  
as have obtained the approbation of the churches,  
and furnish continued evidences of personal piety  
and a call to the gospel ministry. These are es-  
sential features in the plan of this Society. It  
was founded in the belief that God selects his  
own ministers; and no measure contravening  
this principle can be admitted, without sacrificing  
the confidence of the churches. Whenever it  
shall be the means of raising up a graceless min-  
istry to take the oversight of the flock, it will  
have lost its original character, and merited the  
reprobation of the people of God."—pp. 55, 56.

In the winter of 1817, theological instruction  
was commenced under private tuition. Messrs.  
Jonathan Wade and Eugenio Kincaid, now mis-  
sionaries in Burmah, were the first two pupils.  
In 1818, the Theological Institution, in Hamilton  
village, was duly opened. The Education Soci-  
ety is identified with the Institution, and holds to  
it the relation of a Board of Trustees. Though  
humble in its origin, and exceedingly modest in  
its pretensions, this institution has attained to an  
honorable standing among the first class of theo-  
logical seminaries in the country. From the  
commencement of instruction, in 1817, up to  
1836, about three hundred and fifty individuals  
enjoyed its advantages; one hundred and fifty  
completed the course of studies, and about two  
hundred more pursued the course in part. Fif-  
teen of those who graduated have embarked as  
missionaries to Asia, and one to Africa. Twelve  
have entered the valley of the Mississippi as  
home missionaries. The number of students, at  
the present time, is one hundred and twenty. It  
has seven professors and three tutors.

Were we to admit that our brethren in New  
York have not accomplished every thing in the  
education of their ministry which it is desirable  
should be accomplished, we should only admit  
what is true of the denomination in every section  
of the Union. Our ministry, taken as a whole,  
has been singularly deficient in education, and  
perhaps never more so, if we take into the esti-  
mate our numbers, and the demand made on the  
ministry, than at the present time. Has educa-  
tion increased? So have our numbers, and so  
has the demand made on the ministry increased.  
We compute the education of those who have  
enjoyed the advantages of Hamilton Institution,  
at four years, and believe it to be a liberal esti-  
mate; for, during a long period, its entire course  
embraced only three years; and notwithstanding  
the present course, which has been but recently  
established, embraces eight years, four-sevenths  
of all, it will be recollected, who have enjoyed  
the benefits of the Institution, have failed to com-  
plete its entire course of studies. The present  
number of Baptist churches in the State of New  
York, is six hundred and eleven, the number of  
ministers is four hundred and fifty-six.

Now, admitting that the Institution, for the twenty-  
two years since its commencement, has educa-  
ted one half of a supply, which it has not;  
and admitting that education in this State is at  
par with the other States, which have furnished  
a partial supply for this, the amount of education  
in each minister is reduced to two years; but we  
will place it higher; we will put it at three years.  
We will admit, also, that the advantages of all  
Baptist ministers now on the stage of action in  
the United States, to have been equal to three  
years of judicious and thorough mental training,  
in addition to the rudiments of an English edu-  
cation. This estimate, we are sensible, wants  
the accuracy of demonstration; it is, in many  
respects, conjectural; but we believe that any  
person, well informed on the subject, will ac-  
knowledge it to be liberal, beyond what a strict  
regard to facts would justify. But, upon this  
supposition even, is it not obvious that, as a de-  
nomination, we are sadly deficient in this particu-  
lar? Can it be supposed that our ministry,  
with this measure of intellectual endowment, can  
hold in its grasp one fifth of the population of  
these United States? We pray that better desti-  
nities may await our beloved country, than such a  
supposition would allow.

The founders of our churches in western New  
York, we admit, were uneducated men. Their  
elementary education did not extend, generally,  
beyond the rudiments of a common English edu-  
cation; and yet their ministry, it may be, was as  
well adapted to the condition of the people, as it  
could be. They were transplanted to this new  
soil in the meridian of life; were men endowed  
with uncommon natural abilities; had studied  
much the word of God, and the nature of man;  
had a deep personal experience in the mysteries  
of religion; and, in addition to all this, they had  
a physical education, such as men of literary ha-  
bits seldom have. They could endure fatigue,  
hunger, wet and cold; could swim a river,  
plough through brooks, and mud, and sloughs;  
if night overtook them in the 'woods,' and if  
forbidden to recline, in consequence of the water  
fear of wild beasts, they could continue in a mov-  
ing and watching posture, and in acts of devotion,  
until the sun again illumined their path; if the  
roads were impassable to the horse, they could  
make a journey of thirty miles on foot, to fulfil  
their appointments. Incidents like these appear  
in the journals of these good men, to be of al-  
most every day occurrence. Such a ministry  
would be the people demanded; and with the  
wants of the people more than satisfied, such  
a ministry they were more than satisfied.  
But these men saw, by an almost prophetic vi-  
sion, that this face of things would soon be chan-  
ged; that this wilderness, at no distant day,  
would become 'a fruitful field;' that a country  
having a soil so fertile, and possessing so many  
natural advantages, would soon teem with hun-  
dreds of thousands of inhabitants, collected into  
cities and towns and villages, possessing science,  
and far advanced in all the arts and refinements  
of civilized life. It was from these visions of the  
future, that those wise and good men were mov-  
ed to lay the foundations of their theological in-  
stitution.

We had intended, in this connection, to express  
our sentiments at length, on the subject of minis-  
terial education; but we have already so far ex-  
ceeded our limits, that what we had to offer, upon  
that topic, must be deferred until another occa-  
sion. We will only express, in a few words, our  
honest conviction, that the education of our min-  
istry demands the special attention of the Baptist  
denomination. Our interests, at home and abroad,  
alike require this. Our foreign missions can  
only be sustained by a competent supply of skil-  
ful and well-trained missionaries. Nor, again,  
can the requisite pecuniary resources be procur-  
ed, unless the churches at home are in prosper-  
ity. It has come, already, to be our misfortune,  
that more is expected of us than we are capable  
of performing. Our growth is quite beyond our  
years; our strength being by no means so great  
as is indicated by our numerical representation.  
The Baptists have spread themselves, with al-  
most inconceivable rapidity, over the whole sur-  
face of our far-reaching territory. We have tak-  
en possession, but whether we shall be able to  
maintain our right, remains to be seen. Do the  
cities and towns, those great centres of influence,  
admit our claim?—*Christian Review.*

From Zion's Advocate.

## HOPE.

Hope is the polar star of life, nay it is the sun  
of the mental universe. He who formed the hu-  
man mind well knew the various ills to which  
man would be exposed, the darkness which would  
often brood over him, the thick gloom impervious  
alike to reason and every other mental faculty,  
which would envelope him. Seeing, therefore,  
that however perfect in every other respect, man,  
as he came from the hand of his Maker, might  
be, yet if left without the power to hope, he would  
be a world without a sun, the Benevolent Creator  
set this glorious orb in his mental firmament.—  
In the day of prosperity it pours on his pathway  
a flood of light, and in the darkest seasons of  
adversity fails not to send through the thickest  
gloom, some cheering ray to revive our drooping  
spirits.

One wholly unaccustomed to reflect on the na-  
ture and extent of the influence of hope, must  
necessarily have very inadequate ideas of its im-  
portance to human happiness. But on the other  
hand, very slight observation shows, that hope  
enters every house and dwells in every heart;  
that he who is perfectly bereft of it, is cut off from  
all enjoyment and shut up to perfect despair.—  
There is no state of prosperity so complete as to  
preclude all hope that it may be improved, nor  
any condition so wretched that the victims of it  
will not hope, even against hope, for better days.  
In both cases hope is the friend of man. Not  
satisfied with his present acquisitions of wealth,  
learning, and honor, man is constantly striving  
after more, and but for hope he would be perfectly  
wretched.

This strong propensity to hope may be re-  
marked in children amid their simplest sports, in  
the truant and in the ambitious school boy, in the  
cloistered student trimming his midnight lamp, in  
the young professional man, who, looking out  
upon the world, sighs for distinction. It may be  
seen, also, in the ardent youth, who breaking  
away from all the endearments of home, seeks  
his fortune in some distant land, in the industry  
of him who gains his daily bread by daily labor,  
in the enterprise of the merchant whose sails  
whiten every ocean, and of the traveller who  
visits every clime. Finally, it is evident that no  
man lives without some object of desire, for which  
hope nerves his arm to labor.

Such is the influence of hope over the man of  
the world, but to the christian it is infinitely more.  
In all the various scenes of life, he has hopes and  
fears in common with other men. Does he sus-  
tain pecuniary losses, he hopes they may be re-  
paired by industry. If his friends sicken, he  
hopes they may recover; if they die, he mourns,  
but not as one without hope. Disappointments  
do not dishearten him nor afflictions cast him  
down, for his hope and confidence are in God.—  
The language of his heart is, "When my father  
and my mother forsake me, the Lord will take  
me up," and "though He slay me, yet will I trust  
in Him." Painful disease may, indeed, waste his  
body and threaten it with speedy dissolution, but  
he rejoices that his soul is immortal, that it is  
placed quite beyond the reach of death, which,  
though it may for a season, dissolve the soul's  
present connection with matter, can by no means  
destroy the living, thinking, sentient spirit. Nor  
do his hopes end with the cheering expectation of  
the soul's immortality. He confidently expects  
a re-union of the soul and body,—that this mortal  
shall put on immortality, and that "in his  
flesh he shall see God." He also believes that  
his blessed Saviour, on whom he has long leaned  
by faith, and for whose final coming he looks  
with anxious expectation, will Himself descend  
from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the  
archangel and with the trump of God; and the  
dead in Christ shall rise first." In this first re-  
urrection, which is to be a source of peculiar bless-  
ings to all who attain to it, he hopes to obtain a  
part. From this elevation, he looks by faith, and  
hope within the veil, kindles his censor from the  
fires of those who offer incense continually before  
the throne, and almost strikes the "golden harp"  
before he drops these clouds of dull mortality.—  
And when reminded that his "tide of life is fast  
ebbing to its finish, that his pulse beats slow and  
feebly, with calm composure or extatic joy, he  
smiles at the approaching king of terrors, trium-  
phantly exclaiming, "O death! where is thy  
sting? O grave! where is thy victory?" A.

CONDENSED ARGUMENT.—A very celebrated  
Scotch divine says, "The world we inhabit must  
have had an origin: that origin must have con-  
sisted in a cause: that cause must have been in-  
telligent: that intelligence must have been effi-  
cient: that efficiency must have been ultimate:  
that ultimate power must have been supreme;  
and that which always was, and is supreme, we  
know by the name of God."



## REVIVALS.

## REVIVAL IN NEWBURYPORT.

Newburyport, June 3, 1839.

To the Editor of the Ch. Watchman.

Sir,—It may be interesting to your readers to know that God, in undeserved mercy, has turned the captivity of his people, and permitted them again to enjoy prosperity. Former difficulties and embarrassments, seems to be almost entirely removed, and union and peace have been restored. God most manifestly has accomplished this for us. A few months since, when all seemed to be darkness and discord, God interposed; and instead of deserved rebuke and judgments, he was pleased to pour out his spirit, quicken many of his people, and convert sinners to himself. As far as we can see, nothing but such an interposition could have saved this church from a gloomy night of sorrow. Blessed be his name, that he has thus saved his heritage from reproach, and given renewed evidence that this is a vine of his own planting.—Yesterday, in addition to those who have been received by letter, the hand of fellowship was presented to twenty-four individuals, who were baptized in the presence of multitudes of spectators, on that day and on the second Sabbath of the last month. It was a very interesting day to this people, and will long be remembered with joyful emotions. Others are expected to submit to the sacred rite, soon, and the work of grace has not ceased among us.—This record is designed for the glory of God, who peculiarly deserves all the praise for what has been accomplished.

Yours truly,

J. A.

LAUS DEO.—By a letter from our young brother Miliken, to a brother in this city, dated the 28th of April, we learn that the blessing of the Lord has been recently poured out in rich effusions upon several churches in North Alabama. He says:

"We have just closed a protracted meeting in this vicinity, (Decatur.) I scarcely ever witnessed such a display of God's power and goodness. There were between fifty and sixty hopelessly converted to the Lord, thirty-one of whom were this day added to the church by baptism. Others are expected soon. Many will join neighboring churches. At the close of the meeting there were forty persons on the anxious seats."

"Two weeks previous to this we held a meeting with the Spring Hill church. Forty persons professed conversion, many of whom have been baptized, and others expected soon to present themselves as candidates for the ordinances.—Banner and Pioneer."

From the N. Y. Baptist Register.

Lockport, Niagara Co., May 31, 1839.

The Lord has in his great mercy revived his work in this church. The last Sabbath in March I was permitted to bury in the likeness of Christ's death twenty-one willing converts; and again, on the first Sabbath in April, twenty-one more. On this occasion it was supposed that there were five thousand persons present to witness the solemnity. Many on these occasions received serious impressions, and were expected to be converted. Thus God makes his own ordinance a means of grace for the good of sinners. [Who ever heard of any one being converted by seeing either infants or adults sprinkled.] Two Sabbaths after I baptized eight more, and last Lord's day four. Three of these four date their abiding convictions from witnessing the administration of the ordinance of baptism. Among the number baptized are two Methodists and two Presbyterians. We expect more of this class shortly.—The work is still going on. May the Lord keep us humble, and make us to sow bountifully, that we may also reap bountifully.

T. F. CALDICOTT.

For the Christian Secretary.

## HARTFORD COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society at Worthington, May, 1839, the following resolutions were adopted.

**Resolved**, That the several associations composing the society, be requested to ascertain the number of persons within the limits who have kept taverns where intoxicating drinks have been sold within the last twenty years—how many of the number are still living—how many acquired habits of intemperance—how many died in consequence of intemperance—how many were reduced to poverty—how many of the wives, sons, and daughters of such tavern keepers acquired such habits, and report to the next county meeting or as early as practicable.

**Resolved**, That the association be requested to ascertain the number of persons within their limits, who are now engaged in the making or vending distilled liquors for a common beverage, and the quantity so made and sold annually.

In connection with the first resolution, the following facts were stated. Many details are omitted in this statement, as now published, which would go to exhibit in a still more appalling light the baneful influence upon taverners themselves, and their families, of dealing in intoxicating drinks.

In the distance of twenty-four miles, on a road leading from one of our principal places of business in Connecticut, twenty-nine persons within the last twenty years have been engaged in keeping taverns. Of this number, eight only have escaped the evils of decided intemperance. Some of these may yet find themselves absolute drunkards. Their families also, have severely suffered from the effects of intemperance. The following is a more particular statement:

- No. 1. A sober man. But one son committed suicide, and one became a maniac in consequence of intemperance.
- " 2. Intemperate.
- " 3. do.
- " 4. Died of Delirium Tremens.
- " 5. Intemperate and his family reduced to poverty.
- " 6. Intemperate and family reduced to poverty.
- " 7. Intemperate and died.
- " 8. Sober.
- " 9. Tolerably sober.

- " 10. Intemperate and reduced in property.
- " 11. Sober. Continued in the business but for a short time.
- " 12. Intemperate.
- " 13. Sober. His wife intemperate.
- " 14. Himself and two sons became intemperate and are dead.
- " 15. Tolerably temperate.
- " 16. do.
- " 17. Sober.
- " 18. Himself and wife drunkards.
- " 19. Intemperate.
- " 20. Sober.
- " 21. Himself and wife intemperate.
- " 22. Intemperate and wife drunkard.
- " 23. Himself and wife intemperate.
- " 24. do. do. do.
- " 25. Intemperate.
- " 26. } Sober. One of them keeps a temperance house.
- " 27. }
- " 28. }
- " 29. Intemperate.

It is believed that the foregoing cases, are not an exception to the great mass of cases in every State in the Union. Comment is superfluous. It is hoped that the Societies in the County, will be prompt in reporting the facts in the several towns, that the public may see how they stand.

A very respectable audience was addressed in the P. M. by the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, of Philadelphia.

The next meeting of the Society will be at Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, on the 4th Tuesday in June.

D. HEMENWAY, Secretary.

From the New York Weekly Messenger.

## A BRIEF INQUIRY INTO THE CHIEF END OF LIFE.

There is no species of writing which has not been brought into use to illustrate the subject of our existence or the great ends of life. The historian and the biographer have recorded the deeds of mankind; the poet and the novelist have delineated the passions in their thousand turns and pursuits, while the philosopher has gravely attempted to teach us how to live, and to give us an insight to "man's destiny." But notwithstanding much has been said, the subject is so very prolific, and the interest involved in the inquiry of such immense importance, that we can not think too much, so as to give us a clearer insight to that which is of all importance both in life and eternity. Happiness, as has truly been said, is "our being's end and aim," and to the pursuit of this subject I would wish to beg the attention of the reader, and hope thereby to be able to show that, with the exception of a Christian's hope and consolation, "all is vanity." If past testimony were required, we have it from the lips of the greatest votaries of pleasure, that "bliss on earth in vain is sought." It is true a few flashes of momentary pleasure may beam on the mind, and cause the soul to leap for joy; but the clouds of sorrow soon break in upon us, and it vanishes away. In short, we are compelled to acknowledge that

"Man hath a weary pilgrimage  
As through the world he wanders;  
On every stage, from youth to age,  
Still discontent he finds."

In the morning of life, when our sky is serene, and the cares of the world know us not, the springs of discontent frequently rush in upon us, and the clouds of sorrow overwhelm us; and as we progress through life we are frequently looking forward to what we consider the summit of our pleasure. The age of twenty-one stands erect before us like some Parnassus, which, should we ever reach it, we expect to be entwined with the flowers of poetry, and the charms of life.—Dull and tedious as its approach may seem, it at length arrives, and we then find probably for the first time, that we have ever been making a false estimate of life, as the poet beautifully expresses it,

"Maturer manhood now arrives,  
And other thoughts come on,  
But with the baseless hopes of youth  
Its generous warmth is gone;  
Cold calculating cares succeed,  
The timid thought, the wary deed,  
The dull realities of truth;  
Back on the past he turns his eye,  
Remembering with an envious sigh  
The happy dreams of youth."

So reaches he the later stage  
Of this our mortal pilgrimage,  
With feeble step and slow;  
New ills that later stage await,  
And old experience learns too late  
That all is vanity below."

It becomes us then, in view of these facts, to seriously inquire, what is the great end of life? Is it to pursue life's pleasures and vanities? or is it to do all the good we can to our fellow men, and to pursue a path that leads to everlasting glory? The latter most assuredly! Science and literature are alike devoid of any real interest, except we keep in view the author of our existence, and the revelations of his will concerning us. The history of the world in all ages teaches us the solemn and important fact that it is only through a knowledge of revelation that we can become acquainted with that philosophy which makes for our present welfare and eternal peace. The Bible ought then to be our text book; it alone will teach us how to live, and what to live for.

"Within this awful volume lies  
The mystery of mysteries;  
O! happy they of human race,  
To whom our God has given grace,  
To hear, to read, to fear, to pray,  
To lift the latch and find the way;  
But better had they ne'er been born,  
Who read to doubt, or read to scorn."

How awful, how solemn, and interesting the fact, as a certain author observes, "if the Bible be true, it is tremendously true!" Reader, are you young? If so, seek a knowledge of God, and you will find it a precious balm to cure your wounded soul amid the trials and troubles of life. Are you advanced in years? O then if you have not already learnt the things which make for your eternal peace, delay no longer! Remember,

"Life is a narrow sea, but who its bounds may tell?  
Its viewless depths, eternity, its limits heaven or hell!  
A point—a moment—on it hang,  
Unuttered bliss—exhaustless pang."

If you have already learnt the way of life, "hold fast" the precious boon, and in the end you shall reap eternal life. The things of this

world are continually passing away; its happiness and pleasures vanish before the "iron tooth of time." Age rolls after age, and millions are being borne down to the grave, to mingle with their parent dust; life is uncertain—youth and old are alike liable to fall into the jaws of death—therefore, "prepare to meet thy God,"—and in all circumstances, and in every condition of life, think well of the great end of your existence.

"Rosy youth and hoary age,  
Journeying in this world of strife;  
Youth and maiden, child and sage,  
Freely drink the streams of life;  
Here are waters running o'er,  
Drink of them and thirst no more."

From "The Oriental Key to the Sacred Scriptures."

## ILLUSTRATION OF SCRIPTURE.

"For I, saith the Lord, will be unto her a wall of fire round about, and will be glory in the midst of her." Zech. ii. 5.

This is an encouraging promise, made to the Jews when in captivity in Babylon, assuring them that they should yet again return to their favorite and favored city, Jerusalem; where God was used to show the tokens of his favor to them, above all people on the face of the earth, and from which they were driven, on account of their grievous sins. That city, indeed, now looked desolate, and its walls were broken down, but God yet promised to restore his people, and to protect them: for he was unwilling to give them up to total ruin, if they would repent and turn sincerely to him. Then they would not have to fear any enemy that might come against them, even if they had no walls to defend their city; "for I," saith the Lord, "will be unto her," meaning Jerusalem, "a wall of fire round about, and will be the glory in the midst of her!"

A wall of fire seems a singular expression to us, for who ever built a wall of fire? But it will be easily understood, by referring to a practice of the Eastern Shepherds and travellers, who in order to protect their flocks and tents from the attacks of wild beasts, were accustomed, at night, to make fires all round them, over which the most furious animals dreaded to pass. Indeed, this custom is still adopted by travellers, in various parts of the world, where there are many wild beasts.

How many promises of protection God has graciously given to them that love him! He is their shield, their buckler, their tower, their wall of fire. There shall no real evil come nigh them, and he will preserve them to his kingdom and glory, through Jesus Christ.

"Therefore, behold, I will hedge up thy way with thorns." Hosea ii. 6.

That thorn fences were cultivated for protection, and that it was difficult, if not impossible, to break through such a hedge, is evidently implied in this declaration, which is founded upon the practice of the Eastern people. Buckingham says, "As we rode through Ribhair, we perceived it to be a settlement of about fifty dwellings, all very mean in their appearance, and every one fenced in front with thorn bushes, while a wall of the same kind encircled the whole of the town. This was one of the most essential defences which they could have raised against the attacks of the Arab horsemen, the only enemies whom they have to dread, as neither will the horse approach to entangle himself in these thickets of briar, nor could the rider, even if he dismounted, get over them, or remove them to a clear passage, without assistance from some one within."

"And a very great multitude spread their garments in the way." Mat. xvi. 8.

This custom still continues to be observed in the East, as we learn from Mr. Roberts, on whom this mark of honor was conferred. He says the people of the East have a robe which corresponds with a lady's mantle or cloak. Its name is *salvi*, and it may often be seen spread on the ground where men of rank are to walk. I was not a little surprised soon after my arrival in the East, when going to visit a native gentleman, to find the path through the garden covered with white garments. I hesitated, but was told it was for my respect. I must walk on them, to show that I accepted the honor.

"Prepare ye the way of the Lord." Mark i. 3.

An allusion is here made to the custom of sending persons to clear the way for a passage for a great prince. When a man of rank, says Mr. Roberts, has to pass through a town or village, a messenger is despatched to tell the people to prepare the way, and to wait his orders.—Then may be seen some sweeping the road; others, who spread their garments in the way, and some who are cutting down branches from the trees, to form arches and festoons, where the great man has to pass.

**THE GREAT COURT OF INQUIRY.**—God hath warned us that the inquiry into every man's conduct will be public.—Christ himself the Judge, and the whole race of man, and the whole angelic host, spectators of the awful scene. Before that assembly every man's good deeds will be declared, and his most secret sins disclosed. As no elevation of rank will then give a title to respect, no obscurity of condition shall exclude the just from public honor, or screen the guilty from public shame. Opulence will find itself no longer powerful, poverty will be no longer weak; birth will no longer be distinguished, meanness will no longer pass unnoticed. The rich and poor will no longer strangely meet together; when all the inequalities of the present life shall disappear, and the conqueror and his captive, the monarch and his subject, the lord and his vassal, the statesman and the peasant, the philosopher and the unlettered hind, shall find their distinctions to have been mere illusions. The characters and actions of the greatest and the meanest have, in truth, been equally important, and equally public; while the eye of the omniscient God hath been equally upon them all,—while all are at least equally brought to answer to their common Judge, and the angels stand around spectators, equally interested in the dooms of all. The sentence of every man will be pronounced by him who cannot be merciful to those who shall have willingly sold themselves to that abject bondage from which he died to purchase their redemption,—who nevertheless, having felt the power of temptation, knows to pity them that have been tempted; by

him on whose mercy contrite frailty may rely—whose anger hardened impenitence must dread. To heighten the solemnity and terror of the business, the Judge will visibly descend from heaven,—the shout of the archangels and the trumpet of the Lord will thunder through the deep,—the dead will awake,—the glorified saints will be caught up to meet the Lord in air; while the wicked will, in vain, call upon the mountains and the rocks to cover them. Of the day and hour when these things shall be, knoweth no man; but the day and hour for these things are fixed in the eternal Father's counsels. Our Lord will come,—he will come unlooked for, and he may come sooner than we think.—Bishop Horley.

From the Christian Index.

## FREE AGENCY.

This term is used by theological writers to express the state of men as creatures vested with power every way suited to yield obedience to the laws of their Maker, while at the same time, they were left free, or made to "turn from the holy commandment delivered unto them." The word *agent*, in this connection, simply describes man as capable of action, and *free* is used to show that that action was the result of no compulsory coercion, but produced wholly by the volition of its agents, or that men act according to the most prevailing disposition of their hearts. This *free agency* is that whereby men are the proper subjects of moral law; bound to obey the voice of their Creator, because he gave them in their creation, the ability to do so, and therefore requires them to love him with all their heart, soul, mind and strength; but never coerces them to this obedience—for this would be to render their service a matter of necessity, and not of choice, void of virtue, and incapable of giving any honor. In order that man's obedience might be voluntary, virtuous and honoring to their Creator, they must be free to disobey, if they choose to do so. "This is that renders them responsible for their actions—the subjects of praise or blame. Without this they could not be blessed in their obedience, nor condemned for their sin."

The fact that men have sinned, has no tendency to alter, or change, or abate the claims of their Creator on them, or their obligations of obedience to him, in the least. He has created them the subjects of moral government, and commands them accordingly; and it is their duty to obey; but their foolish heart being bent in them to do evil, they will not. They choose their own evil ways and doings, and refuse to return.—Therefore, they are without excuse, and justly condemned, and would all perish in their own corruption, if God was not better to them than they are to themselves.

But God, in the infinite provisions of his mercy, has purposed in Christ to employ such divine operations and influences as shall, in perfect accordance with his free agency of men, make his people willing in the day of his power. It is believed that all the saving operations of God in men, are to bring them to this willingness, and so to be saved. That God in these operations never does any violence to the will of men, but always seeks to change it from its evil inclinations, and so to turn them to himself. The evidences of God's favor towards any, are therefore not to be sought in forcible restraints, but in the drawings and sweet inclinations of his hearts to seek the Lord, and to obtain his favor. Nor are we to think these sweet drawings are the less certain, because they do not rise to coercion. The Lord who formed the heart, knows best how to govern it, and form it anew to love and serve him with true delight.

## AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

This Board held a public meeting at the Marlboro' Chapel on Thursday evening, May 30.—A condensed statement in regard to their missions was made by Rev. Dr. Anderson, one of the Secretaries of the Board. Their receipts the past year were \$252,000. There are connected with the Board 26 missions and 85 stations, and 365 American missionaries including 131 ordained ministers. The whole number of missionaries, American and native, is 480. Fifty churches have been established, embracing 12,000 communicants, nearly 10,000 of whom are in the Sandwich Islands—2,000,000 of books have been published, making 170,000,000 of pages.

Rev. Ephraim Spaulding, recently from the mission at the Sandwich Islands, gave a very interesting account of the past and present state of those Islands, and exhibited to the audience various articles manufactured by the natives, showing a wonderful progress made in some of the arts of civilized life. The address of Mr. Spaulding, we have no doubt, made a deep impression on the minds of all present, of the power and blessedness of the Gospel.

The Rev. H. G. O. Dwight addressed the meeting in relation to the mission at Constantinople. Mr. Dwight has been for a number of years a missionary at that place. His account of the Armenians was full of interest, and gave encouraging promise of future success. The public exercises of the evening were concluded by an eloquent address from the Rev. Joel Parker, of New York.—Chr. Watchman.

## DEMOCRACY OF THE SCRIPTURES.

There is no book, in any language, which so effectually secures the interests of the people, as the New Testament. The strain of its superlative teaching, is always in support of the popular rights. Its principles are throughout irreconcilably opposed to tyranny and oppression. Its pages reiterate the sentiment of man's essential equality; leading our minds constantly upward to that high range of contemplation which places us all, rich and poor, all of every grade, social, political, and intellectual, on a perfect level before that Being in whose presence every human distinction vanishes. In one word, though it does not interfere with existing governments, but on the contrary enjoins submission to them, it breathes the spirit of true enlightened democracy in all its parts. What could more justly lay claim to this praise, than the principle so frequently taught, that we are to regard every man as our brother; and that, viewing him in this light, we are to do to him as we would wish him to do to us? This is one of the corner stones of de-

mocracy, sufficient to defend it against the impetuous claims of aristocratic pride, and the encroachments of monarchy and despotism. Let all imbibed this principle, and what we have been contemplating as making progress, will soon be gloriously consummated. Were further encouragement necessary upon the New Testament, as to its republican tendency, we might add, that the great Personage who shines throughout the book, like a superior orb, and "from which the lesser stars, revolving in their golden urns, draw light," that Being who gives the tone and character of the book, cherished the interests of the people. Hence the common classes heard him gladly.—With them he mostly mingled, in social intercourse. Among them he chose his most intimate friends. Out of their ranks he called the men who were to propagate his doctrines. On them he leaned to accomplish his great purpose of benevolence. His conduct, throughout, was strongly tinged with the spirit of enlightened democracy. It is not meant, that he favored any political creed, or arrayed himself as a partisan to any political question, but that his sympathies were invariably with the people; his influence steadily exerted to raise, instruct, and benefit them; and his sternest rebukes administered to those who would mislead, injure, and oppress them. Such a book would naturally breathe into its readers a spirit favorable to popular ascendancy. Such has always been its effect. When its pages have been accessible to the common people, then they have risen in character, made progress in intelligence, acquired social and political power, before which the time-honored and venerable pillars of tyranny and oppression have crumbled. Of this history gives many examples. Let that book, then, be studied by every republican, as the best means of completing the triumph of true, enlightened democracy.—Christian Review.

## CHRISTIAN CONSOLATION.

I have been thinking of some of the richest supports, under trouble, which the christian may derive from "the glorious gospel of the blessed God." His love is immutable, eternal, and inseparable from its objects. Christ has yielded perfect and meritorious obedience, and has given complete and infinite satisfaction to Divine Justice; so that the guilt of sin, and our obligation to punishment, is done for ever.

The Spirit of God hath destroyed the reign of sin within us; its dominion is irreversibly lost in us that believe in Jesus Christ our Lord.

Omnipotence is at the command of infinite love; and infinite love will move and animate Almighty power to glorious exertions on our behalf. Greater is Almighty love than is in us, than the world, the flesh, and the devil, which are against us. In these blessed words, "I will be to you a God," we have all the life and spirit of consolation.

It is as if the blessed God had said—My spirituality is suited to the nature of your souls—my eternity is the duration of your happiness—my immutability is the rock of your support—my omnipotence is your companion and your friend—my omniscience is your guardian—my wisdom your guide—my goodness and mercy your salvation—my justice the revenger of your wrongs, and the rewarder of your services—my faithfulness your security—my dominion the basis of your salvation—and mine all-sufficiency your portion for ever.

## THE EXAMPLE OF CHRIST.

This is a very important point to be attended to, in reading the gospels; and to assist you in this respect, I subjoin some particulars in him which we should imitate.

1. His early piety, Luke ii. 46, 47.
2. His obedience to his earthly parents, Luke ii. 51.
3. His unwearied diligence in doing good, Acts x. 38.
4. His humility and lowliness of mind, Matt. xi. 29. His self-denial, Phil. ii. 7, 8. His contentment in a mean condition in this world, Luke ix. 58; Phil. iv. 11. He submitted to be a carpenter, Mark vi. 3.
5. His frequent and long continued private prayer, Matt. xiv. 23; Mark i. 35; Luke vi. 12; Luke ix. 18. His faith in prayer, John xi. 42.
6. His frequent praise and thanksgiving, Matt. xi. 25; John xi. 41.
7. His compassion towards the miserable and distressed, Matt. xx. 44. His sorrow for their sufferings, Matt. xiv. 14.
8. His edifying and useful discourse, Luke xiv. 7; xxiv. 13, &c.
9. His kind and condescending behavior, Matt. x. 19; Luke v. 29.
10. His patience under sufferings and reproaches, 1 Peter ii. 23. His readiness to forgive injuries, Luke xxii. 24; ix. 54—56.
11. His laying to heart the sins, as well as the sufferings of others, Mark iii. 5.
12. His zeal for the public worship of God, John ii. 17; Luke iv. 16. His impartial reproval of sin, Matt. xxiii. 17, &c.
13. His cheerful submission to his heavenly Father's will, Matt. xxvi. 39.
14. His love and practice of the divine commands, John iv. 34.
15. His subjection to government, Matt. xvii. 27; xxii. 21.
16. His victory over temptation, Matt. iv. 1—10.—Cross & Journal.

**CHRISTIAN HOLINESS.**—The holiness of God indeed is confined by no limitation; ours is bounded, finite, imperfect, yet let us be sedulous to extend our little sphere. Let our desires be large though our capacity be contracted. Let our aims be lofty though our attainments be low. Let us be solicitous that no day pass, without some augmentation of our holiness, some added height in our aspiration, some wider expansion in the compass of our virtues. Let us strive every day for some superiority to the preceding day, something that shall distinctly mark the passing scene with progress, something that shall inspire our humble hope that we are rather less unfit for heaven to day than we were yesterday.

At evening to myself I say,  
My soul, where hast thou gleaned to day,  
Thy labors how bestowed?  
What hast thou rightly said or done,  
What grace attained or knowledge won,  
In following after God?



## CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, JUNE 14, 1839.

## MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

The sixteenth anniversary of "The Connecticut Baptist State Convention," was held in the Baptist meeting house, New Haven, Conn., on Tuesday last, at 3 o'clock. The chair was taken by the Rev. J. Cookson, the presiding officer of the preceding year. The Rev. J. Goodwin prayed. On being invited, the following brethren from abroad took seats in the Convention, and participated in the deliberations. The Rev. A. Bennett, Agent of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, Dr. Bolles, Secretary of the same Board, the Rev. E. Thresher, Secretary of the Northern Education Society, the Rev. R. H. Neale, Boston, the Rev. W. Shailer, Brookline, the Rev. C. W. Dennison, city of New York, and others. The report of the Board was then read by the Secretary, Bro. Wooster. It made some complaint of the small amount raised for Domestic Missions, and the slight interest manifested in their success. Appropriations have been made to the churches in Hampton, Clinton, East Windsor, 2d Middletown, Bridgeport, Bozrah, Manchester and Vernon, New Britain, Norwalk, Tolland, Chester, Bloomfield, Danbury, Marlborough, Wethersfield, Braintree. The number of conversions and additions to the churches have not been ascertained. To some of them, however, considerable accessions have been made, and they will not probably hereafter need much if any assistance. An interesting church of about twenty members has been formed at Branford. They meet with much opposition, but exert themselves nobly to sustain the cause, and the Lord is evidently giving them favor in the midst of their enemies. They are now building a place of worship, and as they need assistance, are commended to the liberality of the churches. The church in Norwalk is advancing in numbers and influence. They are about to erect a meeting house, and evince a highly commendable spirit in this important undertaking. The church, too, in the city of Bridgeport, is gradually attaining strength, and will, ere long, be able not only to support itself, but to assist others. Both of these churches have had several added to them by baptism.

With some reference to the claims of the Am. Baptist Home Mission, and the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, the Report closed with a devout prayer that the God of peace might sanctify all in body, soul and spirit, making them perfect in every good work to do his will.

The Report of the Secretary having been accepted, the Treasurer read his Report, from which it appears that \$475 65 had been received for Domestic Missions; for Home Missions, \$184 34; for Foreign Missions, \$1371 42.

The following were elected officers of the convention for the ensuing year. The Rev. J. H. Linsley, President; Albert Day, Esq., Vice President; Robert Turnbull, Recording Secretary; B. Cook, Corresponding Secretary; J. B. Gilbert, Treasurer; J. W. Dimock, Auditor. The Board of Trustees consists of the following brethren: R. Knapp, I. Roberts, J. Cookson, R. Jennings, C. C. Williams, G. Read, N. E. Shailer, J. W. Eaton, H. Bromley, I. R. Steward.

In the evening, the convention sermon was delivered by the Rev. R. Turnbull, from 2 Cor. chap. 5; verses 14, 15. "For the love of Christ constraineth us; because we thus judge that if one died for all, then were all dead, that they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto him which died for them and rose again." The theme of the discourse was the great impulsive principle of Christianity, as illustrated in the history of the apostles and primitive Christians, in that of every true Christian, in the missionaries of the cross, and in the converted heathen.

CONNECTICUT LITERARY INSTITUTION. The committee of the Legislature to whom was referred the application of the Trustees of the Literary Institution at Suffield, for aid from the State, reported towards the close of the session. Their report was at first rather non-committal. They spoke very favorably of the Institution and its claims, but recommended nothing definite for the action of the legislature. This report, after a few words of discussion, was recommended, with instructions to the committee to make a little more definite statement; and finally just before the Assembly rose, the committee again reported, recommending that the petition be continued to the next legislature, which was accordingly done. We must be prepared to press our claims next year. The Congregationalists, Episcopalians and Methodists, have now partaken of the bounty of the State in this way, and it is our turn next. The Institution is in need of funds to a considerable amount, to place it upon the footing it ought to hold, and an effort has been made at the Convention to raise something for its present wants. The amount pledged, we are not able to state this week.

RHODE-ISLAND BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—We learn from the Christian Watchman that the Fourteenth Anniversary of this body was held at the Baptist Meeting-house in Warren, on Wednesday, April 10, 1839. By the Treasurer's account it appears that the sum of \$963 06, has been appropriated to the assistance of feeble churches, and the immediate objects of the Convention in their own midst, besides \$1,767 85, which has been appropriated to foreign objects of benevolent Christian effort. The report is an interesting document, evincing a lively state of Christian enterprise and feeling. Some of the churches, it appears, are resolving to find out what amount of individual contribution is needed to supply the treasury of the Lord, and to see that it is furnished during the year. We rejoice to see our friends in this our sister State, making such worthy efforts, and we hope they may not only be successful thereby, but that they may also provoke others to like deeds of love.

## APPOINTMENTS FOR HARTFORD COUNTY.

County Court.—Walter Mitchell, Judge. Dudley Humphrey and Martin Kellogg, County Commissioners.

Judges of Probate.—District of Hartford, Seth Terry; Berlin, Joseph Wright; Bristol, Tracy Peck; Burlington, Elisha Hotchkiss; East Windsor, William Barnes; Enfield, William Dixon; Farmington, Egbert Cowles; Granby, Thomas G. Holcomb; Hartland, Nathaniel Bosworth; Simsbury, John O. Pettibone; Southington, Stephen Walkley; Suffield, Luther Loomis.

THE JARVIS DIVORCE CASE.—The Committee on Divorces reported to the Legislature on Mrs. Jarvis' petition for divorce on the 6th inst. The House was crowded full on the occasion. The substance of the report of the committee was, that the allegations and proof were not sufficient, and therefore the petitioner have leave to withdraw. Mr. Curtis, from the committee, stated the reasons which had influenced their decision, reviewing most of the charges made against Dr. Jarvis, and the evidence adduced on the trial; and although he considered some of the circumstances proved, rather unjustifiable, yet in connection with the whole testimony, they afforded no ground at all for a divorce; and indeed for many of the charges there was not the least foundation. Altogether, the report appeared to us as a full acquittal of Dr. Jarvis, and indeed, in the language of Mr. Curtis, "his bridal bed had not been by any means composed of roses without the thorns." On the whole, however, he thought that nothing very severe had been proved against either of the parties. After dwelling upon the appearance of the daughters, particularly the one who had testified in favor of her father, in a manner highly creditable to her, he said that on the whole, the testimony had elicited nothing disgraceful to either party. He thought it very doubtful, however, whether the wife would return to Middletown, and live with her husband, and that it was the duty of Dr. Jarvis to make some provision for her support.

The report of the committee was discussed at considerable length, after which the question was taken, and the report was accepted with but three or four dissenting voices! So Mrs. Jarvis has leave to withdraw her petition. Thus ends this great divorce case.

RELEASE OF A STATE PRISONER.—Some time during the last year, Reynolds, alias David Deal, son of Mr. David Deal, of Shippensburg, (Pa.), a promising youth of 19, visited Buffalo, in the state of New York, where he was persuaded to enlist with a company of volunteers to join the patriots for the invasion of Canada. Young Deal with several others, was soon captured by a company of British Lancers, was tried, and sentenced to death. His situation was made known to his friends, by whose entreaty George Arthur was induced to suspend the execution of the sentence for a time, and the young man was sent to England and committed to prison, there to await the approval of the sentence passed upon him in Canada, and its final execution. The Rev. Mr. Cookman, Judge McLean and Dr. Sewall, who were informed of the situation of young Deal, and the distress of his family, addressed letters to Mr. Stevenson, setting forth the circumstances of the case, and requesting his influence with the authorities of the British government, to save if possible the young man's life. Mr. Stevenson made every effort in his official capacity, but in vain; when he applied to the Queen, and requested his release as a personal favor, upon which she promptly granted a free pardon, and the young man is now on his passage home. And thus an aged father and mother, and a large circle of other family connections, are made to rejoice in the restoration of a favorite boy, who, we hope, will learn a salutary lesson from the consequences of his indiscretion, and long live to thank Mr. Stevenson for his disinterested exertions, and bless Queen Victoria for the exercise of her clemency.—Globe.

A BRUTAL SCHOOLMASTER.—Rufus Adams, master of the new grammar school in Lowell, Mass., was tried last week, for an assault and battery upon F. Andrews, one of his pupils. The boys supposed they were to have a vacation, and when the bell rang, did not return to the school-house. Upon being sent for, and told to hold up their hands, if they were sorry, and but Ferdinand held up their hands. The master then took him into another room, and with a strap, struck him 25 blows by count of one of the witnesses, brought him into the school room again and asked if he was sorry. He nodded his head and moved his lips. The master took him again into the other room and whipped him as much more, brought him out and repeated his question. The boy nodded, and one of the witnesses thought he said yes, though his voice was choked with crying. The master then took him into the room again and asked him if he was sorry, and brought him out and asked him if he was sorry, and he said yes. He was then permitted to go to his seat. The boy was very lame, and could not undress himself for eight days.

The court decided that 75 blows, upon a boy eleven years old, for a fault so trifling, was punishable; that if the master thought the boy deserved punishment for staying out, he should have punished him for that; but he had no right to punish him till he would tell a falsehood, and say he was sorry when he was not.

Adams was fined only \$10 and costs. We consider this punishment much too slight for the offence. A fine of \$300 and imprisonment for half a year, would not have been too much.—Prov. Journal.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A friend in Woburn writes us that on Wednesday, 29th ult., (formerly Election day) a young lad by the name of Wheat left his place of residence for the purpose of spending the day in amusement. He took with him a piece of an old gun barrel, which he called a cannon, and when a short distance from the house charged and fired it, when it burst and a part of the contents passed through his head, which, as is supposed, killed him instantly! His remains were not discovered until the Friday following, (the person with whom he resided felt no uneasiness on account of his absence, supposing he had gone to Tewksbury to visit his friends) when they were found in the distressing condition stated above, by a gentleman who accidentally was passing near where the accident occurred. He has left a widowed mother to mourn his loss.—Christian Watchman.

A SPIRIT OF LITIGATION PUNISHED.—Some years since a man who had more spare money than good sense suffered himself to be sued for a debt of about two dollars—engaged at the audacity of the plaintiff, (formerly a young lad by the name of Wheat) to "keep him out of his money," and accordingly applied to a gentleman of the bar for his professional aid to effect this object. After listening to his statement of the case, the attorney demanded a fee of only three dollars which the defendant promptly paid down, highly gratified with the smallness of the sum required. The attorney went to the magistrate's office and paid the debt and costs with the three dollars, which he had just received from his client. They met in a few days after, when the man went to visit his friends, and when he had attended to the case and when he had been the result. "Yes sir," replied the lawyer, "and I have completely non-suited the plaintiff, he'll never trouble you more."—Indep. Bat.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—In a postscript to the Louisville Advertiser of the 3d inst. it is stated that on the night of 28th ult. the steamer Buckeye burst her boilers, about five miles from Randolph. Six persons were killed, and among them Charles Gretzinger and Thomas Rogers, of Louisville, Prentiss, engineer, and two firemen—the names of the others were not learned. Butler Randolph, mortally wounded; Charles Starkey, clerk, wounded; Jacob Thompson, captain, do. We understand that lack of water in the boilers was the cause of the catastrophe. The wreck was towed up by the Sultana, and arrived at Portland on the evening of the 2d inst.

No state in the Union has made more liberal appropriations than Louisiana for the education and maintenance of the deaf and dumb. The acts of 1837 provide that such persons shall be sent to Asylums, and be supported during life at the public expense, upon a competent and ample annuity.

The Illinois papers say that the farmers of that State have seriously resolved to make their own butter and cheese, and raise their own wheat and corn, this season, so that they may have some to export the next. It has become very fashionable, among all classes, to labor upon the soil.

SAVANNAH, June 3.

MORE INDIAN BUTCHERY.—We regret to find that the savages have not yet buried the hatchet in Florida, but are still at their murderous work. Yesterday we were favored with a perusal of a letter from a young lady in Florida to her uncle in this city, which is dated the 29th ult., and came by the Florida, from Gary's Ferry. The letter states that on the evening previous, about sunset, a body of Indians surrounded the dwelling of a Mr. James Osteen, at Alligator, and shot him near the stable. He was instantly killed. An uncle of the writer, Mr. Simon Dell, who was in the stable, made his escape to the house. A sister of Mr. Osteen's was shot through the left side and arm, but Mrs. Osteen and her children fled to the nearest neighbor's house. Mr. Dell was now left in the house by himself, and seeing the Indians approaching, he picked up a stick, (as he had no gun,) and pulled open the door—the Indians then fled. On searching the house, however, he found a gun, when he returned to the door and fired at the savages, who had come up. They also fired, and hit him in the left shoulder blade, and was taken out on the 29th ult. Mr. Dell is doing well.—One of the Indians had a white feather in his head, and it was thought by the settlers that they were a party which had a fight with some time before, at a place called Natural Bridge. After the Indians left Mr. Osteen's, they proceeded to the plantation of Asa Roberts, about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Osteen's, but that family hearing the report of guns, had left, for Mr. Zachariah Roberts' place, where the Indians had followed, and destroyed all the poor people had, even taking their only horse. It was thought that Mr. Dell had wounded one of the savages by their taking the horse. It is truly melancholy to record these atrocities, and that too after we had been led to expect that the war was indeed over. We fear no treaty can bind these wretches—and that extermination alone will stay their slaughtering merciless arms.

GREAT FIRE.—Accounts were received yesterday, stating that Port Gibson, the seat of justice in Claiborne county, Mississippi, has been visited by a dreadful conflagration. It broke out on the first inst., and the cause or first origin of the fire is not mentioned, or whether it occurred at night or in the day time. The extent of its ravages are very great—for a country village unequalled. The court-house, the jail, the bank, the principal taverns, the stores, and two-thirds of the whole town were consumed. Port Gibson is a flourishing inland village, situated on the Bayou Pierre, about 8 miles from Grand Gulf on the Mississippi. It has a population of about 1500 inhabitants, and many tasteful and elegant buildings. The calamity that has thus suddenly befallen its residents and inhabitants, will add greatly to the weight of the afflictions that have thus far borne so heavily upon the people of Mississippi.—N. O. Bulletin.

STEAMBOAT ROBBERIES.—Mr. J. W. Fenno of Boston, who came passenger yesterday morning on board the steamer J. W. Richmond was robbed of his pocket book, containing some \$30 in money, and many notes and papers of considerable value. Mr. F., on making search, found several of the papers on board the boat, but the most valuable are still missing.

We also learn, a gentleman—the cashier of the Bank of Utica—was on passage from Albany to this city, yesterday morning, on board the steamer Swallow, robbed of several packages containing a large sum in bank notes.

Neither of the above named parties having yet made application to the Police Office, we were unable to learn any further particulars.—N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

At the recent session of the U. S. Circuit Court in Mississippi, there were twenty seven hundred cases on the docket. The fees of the Clerk of the Court for the session were upwards of \$40,000!

The ravages of the yellow striped bug, on cucumbers and melons may be effectually prevented by sifting some coal dust over the plants. There is in charcoal some property so obnoxious to these troublesome insects, that they fly from it the instant it is applied.

SUICIDE.—Mr. William Loveridge, of Shelburn, Mass., committed suicide on Friday morning last week, by cutting his throat with a razor. He did it so effectually as to survive but a few moments, having nearly severed his head from his body. Supposed to have been insane at the time.—Greenfield Courier.

We learn that a man came to his death yesterday, in a most shocking manner. Being at Thomas's mill, about two miles above the city, he put his head between the spokes of the fly wheel when in motion—His head, as a matter of course, was torn from his body.—St. Louis Gazette.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—A Mrs. Graves, in New York, died on Friday last, in consequence of taking Oxalic acid, by mistake for purgative salts. She was in ill health and had been in the habit of taking salts; and had purchased the acid for the purpose of cleaning brass; mistaking one for the other was the cause of the fatal catastrophe.

LAMENTABLE.—It is computed that there are 3200 insane poor in the State of Pennsylvania, without any provision for them.

Gerrit Smith, Esq. of Peterboro, has made a donation of \$10,000 to the American Anti-Slavery Society; being part of \$100,000 which it is proposed to raise the present year.

AWFUL WARNING.—Some 10,000 persons gathered at the Cabosse, New Orleans, on Sunday, the 26th ult. to see a Mademoiselle Sciara, a rope dancer of twelve years of age, pass on a tight rope suspended from the tops of the houses across the street. A sailor attempted pranks on the rope, fell, and was so injured that he is since dead.

On the 3d inst. a little girl nearly four years old, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Talbot, of Newburyport, Mass. was drowned while playing with a half barrel, not quite half filled with water, by falling in head first. No person was near at the time; the child when found had been missing about an hour, and life was extinct.—N. Y. Sun.

HORRID DUEL.—Two dead bodies, pierced with poignards, were found by the lake shore near New Orleans. They were an Italian and Spaniard, both of them, and this was the bitter fruit of a deadly quarrel. A man who heard a groan came up to one of the parties just as he was in his last agonies.

The weather ranged by the Thermometer one day last week, as low as it did in January. This was ascertained by a comparison of tables carefully kept by a gentleman in this town.—Northampton Courier.

The note of exultation is sounded in every part of the country, at the prospect of early and abundant harvests. The earth smiles in plenty, and the heart of man rejoiceth.

EXTENT OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—It is estimated in Mr. Buxton's recent and important work on the slave trade, that no fewer than one thousand negroes are at this very time every day torn from their home in Africa by the horrible cupidity of their fellow-men.

CURE FOR THE STING OF A WASP OR BEE.—A Liverpool paper says that an onion applied to the part affected by the sting of an insect, will invariably give relief. This important but simple remedy should be generally known.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Five dollar counterfeit notes of the city bank of New Haven are in circulation, payable to S. Pardee, dated April 1, 1836, N. A. Bacon, Cashier, Charles Atwater, President, No. 6014. Vignette, Two Steamboats. Letter B. b.—New Haven Herald.

Ninety thousand barrels of Flour, and more than one hundred and ninety thousand bushels of wheat, were entered at the Buffalo custom house, from the west, during the month of May.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—We understand that the wife of Mr. Ezra Smith, of Warren, was struck by lightning on Saturday morning last, and instantly killed. She was in a room with her children, none of whom as we are informed, were injured.—Springfield Post.

SILK CULTURE.—As a new symptom in the Morus Multicaulis fever, it is said that a woman in Northampton, or somewhere in that neighborhood, has christened her child *Morus Multicaulis*. Well, the worms will feed upon that child one of these days, and perhaps the name is very appropriate; but we wonder if the mother expects to get the State bounty for raising her Morus Multicaulis.—Courier.

Hon. Charles Naylor, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, died very suddenly in an apoplectic fit, a few days since.

THE GROWING WEST.—In 1800 there were in the limits of Illinois about 3,000 souls. By the census of 1830, there were 54,000. The next census in 1830, exhibited 157,455. And five years after that, according to the State Census, the population was 229,734. Such are the marches to "empire," of the great West. Cincinnati Repub.

Mr. John L. Stephens has been appointed special agent to the Government of Central America—the office to which the late Mr. Leggett was appointed, and which was left vacant by his death.

The Salem (Mass.) Gazette speaks of an itinerant preacher now laboring in that neighborhood, who holds forth at a cent a minute.

In Russia, if a carriage is driven over any person and hurts him, the horses are forfeited to the crown, and the driver, if a Russian peasant, sentenced to be a soldier.

There has been a turn-out of the laborers on the Railroad between Reading and Pottsville, Penn. They ask for more money and more whiskey. Former allowance was \$1 a day, and nine glasses of whiskey. The additional money, twelve and a half cents, was conceded.

Sales of timber for six weeks ending with the 29th ult. in Maine, reached 14,990,964 feet. It is estimated that the operations of the season will amount to 50,000,000.

SLIDES.—A slide of the lake bank took place a day or so since between Wood and Erie streets, Cleveland. A portion of the bank some seventy or eighty feet in width, and twenty rods in length sunk down 30 or 40 feet. On either side of this the bank is cracked off, and two more considerable slides may be looked for in a short time.

UNPRECEDENTED TRAVELLING.—The Baltimore Patriot says, that two British Officers of the Royal Artillery, were on parade with their battalion, on Friday two weeks, at Woolwich, (Eng.) (some miles on the eastern side of London,) and dined last Monday, with one of their countrymen, at Belzhoover's Hotel in Baltimore. They came by the Great Western.

## MARRIED.

In this city, on Monday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Andrew F. Hastings, to Miss Lucy R. Chapman, daughter of Mr. Samuel Chapman, of this city. On the 10th inst. Mr. Andrew T. Cowles, of Farmington, to Miss Mary E. Judd, of this city.

At Newtown, on the 11th inst., by Rev. Wm. Denison, Mr. Stiles H. Porter, of Weston, to Miss Corina Staples, of Newtown.

At Hartland, 5th inst., by Rev. A. Gates, Capt. Lester Gowerdy, to Miss Emeline Emmons.

## DIED.

In this city, 9th inst., Miss Harriet S. Hoadley, aged 33 years, daughter of Jeremy Hoadley Esq.

In this town, on the 23d ult., Mrs. Mary Larkum, aged 100 years.

In Suffield, June 5th, Mrs. Sylvia Seaver, wife of the Rev. Horace Seaver, pastor of the 2nd Baptist Church in Suffield.

At Brooklyn, N. Y. on the 25th ult., Mrs. Asenath Gerald, aged 59, formerly of Suffield, Ct. The deceased had long been a member of the Baptist Church, and died in full assurance of a glorious immortality. As death approached, her hope and confidence grew brighter and stronger in a crucified Saviour.—Com.

DROWNED, in the Connecticut River, at Warehouse Point, on Monday, the 10th inst., my daughter, four years old. She had on a light calico dress, and blue apron. Any person finding the body, and informing me, shall receive satisfactory compensation for all trouble. CHRISTOPHER G. RODMAN.

Warehouse Point, June 13th, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Hartford County Temperance Society, will meet at Rocky Hill, on the 4th Tuesday, 25th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Services at 2 o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE.—The Hampden County Bible Society Auxiliary to the American and Foreign Bible Society, will meet at Agawam, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Baptist Churches, and Auxiliary Societies, throughout the County, are earnestly desired to send delegates to the above meeting, with contributions.

Per order, H. A. GRAVES, Sec'y.

Springfield, Mass. June 6, 1839.

Ireland Parish High School.

(WEST SPRINGFIELD.)

THE summer term will commence on the first Monday in June, and continue eleven weeks—four terms in the year.

The Trustees would inform the public that they have appointed Wm. G. GANFELL, Principal of said school; and being well acquainted with his ability and success as a teacher, they recommend him as a person entitled to the fullest confidence. The young ladies will be placed under the special superintendence of Miss MARIA STOCKBRIDGE, his assistant, a lady well calculated by her amiability, piety and mental acquirements, to superintend the intellectual and moral education of youth. Special pains will be taken to guard the morals of pupils, and to inculcate the Christian religion. The building has recently been refitted at considerable expense, and patrons may rest assured that efforts shall not be wanting to render the school inviting and profitable. The location is desirable.

TERMS.

Tuition for Latin, Mathematics, Painting and Drawing, \$4.00; Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Logic, and Rhetoric, \$3.50; Common English branches, \$3.00.

H. D. DOOLITTLE, H. J. ELY, H. ELY, W. HITCHCOCK, Trustees.

## STATUTE LAWS OF CONNECTICUT.

PASSED MAY SESSION, 1839.

An Act to provide for the Registration of the Names of Electors.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the Town Clerk and Selectmen of the several towns in this State, shall at least ten days before the first Monday in April in each year, make out correct alphabetical lists of all the persons qualified to vote for the several officers to be elected at that time, designating by placing in distinct columns or otherwise, the names of the Electors authorized to vote for all said officers, or only a portion of the same, and specifying which officers; and shall at least ten days before said election, cause such list to be posted upon three or more public places in their respective towns.

Section 2. The Town Clerk and Selectmen shall be in session at some convenient place for a reasonable time, within four days next preceding the meetings for the objects aforesaid, for the purpose of receiving evidence of the qualifications of persons claiming a right to vote in such elections, and of correcting the list of voters; and such session shall be held for one hour at least on the day of such election, and before the opening of the meeting at the place where said meeting shall be held; and notice of the time and place of holding the said sessions shall be given by the Town Clerk and Selectmen, upon the lists posted up as aforesaid; Provided that whenever an adjourned meeting of the Electors shall be held, in pursuance of the law for the choice of one or more Representatives of the town in the General Assembly, that on the day of each of such adjourned meetings, there shall be a session of at least one hour previous to the opening of the meeting, of the Town Clerk and Selectmen, for the purposes aforesaid; and such session shall be at the place of holding said meeting.

Section 3. If it shall appear to said board that any person whose name is on said list is not a legally qualified Elector, it shall be their duty to erase the name of such person from said list; and it shall be the duty of said board to add to said list the name of any person whom they shall find to be a legally qualified Elector, which shall have been omitted in making out the same.

Section 4. If any person shall give a false name, or any false answer, to the board of Town Clerk and Selectmen, when in session as provided in this Act, he shall forfeit the sum of twenty dollars, to be paid into the State Treasury.

Section 5. The Moderator of any Elector's Meeting shall receive the votes of all persons whose names are on the lists of voters as certified by the Town Clerk and Selectmen, and he shall not receive the vote of any person whose name is not on said list; and the name of each Elector at the time of voting, shall be checked by the Town Clerk or one of the Selectmen, or by one or more persons appointed by them; and the original list of voters as made out by said board, and the list or lists used on the day of the election, with the marks and checks upon the same, shall be lodged with, and carefully preserved by, the Town Clerks of the several towns.

Section 6. Every legally qualified Elector of any town in this State, having resided in the State the time required by law, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the State for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, Treasurer and Comptroller; and any such Elector shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional District in which he resides, at any election for a Member of Congress in said District; and any such Elector shall be authorized to vote in any town in the county in which he resides, at any election for Sheriff for said County; Provided, if such Elector offers his vote in any town other than the one in which he may lawfully vote as a Representative, he shall produce a certificate from the Town Clerk of the town in which he shall have been admitted an Elector, of such his admission.—And said Town Clerk and Selectmen, in addition to the sessions prescribed by this Act, shall be in session during the time of voting, for the purpose of registering the names of such legally qualified Electors only, as reside in other towns than the one in which they offer to vote; and the certificates required by this Act, shall be produced by such Electors, shall be placed in the possession of the Town Clerk, who shall preserve the same.

Section 7. The Town Clerk and Selectmen shall be sworn to a faithful performance of the duties prescribed in this Act, and if the Town Clerk, or any member of the Board of Selectmen shall without just or reasonable cause, refuse or neglect to discharge any of the duties herein prescribed, he shall on conviction be subject to a fine of fifty dollars, payable to the Treasury of the county where said officer resides, and if either of them shall be guilty of fraud in performing said duties, he shall be liable to a fine of two hundred dollars, payable to the Treasury of the State.

Section 8. All acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

WILLIAM W. BOARDMAN, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES HAWLEY, President of the Senate.

Approved, June 7, 1839.

WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH.

An Act relating to the sale of Spirituous Liquors.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That no person or persons, shall, from and after the first Monday of January next, sell, directly or indirectly, any wines or spirituous liquors, in any town in this State, without liberty granted by the town in manner as is hereafter provided by this Act.

Section 2. The several towns in this State, at a town meeting legally warned and assembled for that purpose, any time in the month of January annually, be, and they are hereby authorized by a major vote of the legal voters present, which vote shall be by ballot, to grant liberty to any person or persons, to sell wines and spirituous liquors within their respective towns, under such regulations as they may severally adopt.

Section 3. No person or persons, except taverners, shall sell directly or indirectly, by an agent or otherwise, to any person or persons, or permit to be sold, any wines or spirituous liquors, to be drunk in his or her house, shop, distillery or dependencies.

Section 4. If any retailer or taverner, or any other person or persons, shall sell any wines or spirituous liquors, without liberty granted as aforesaid, or in any way, contrary to the provisions of this Act, or the regulations that the town in which the offence is committed, shall have prescribed, such person or persons, being thereof duly convicted, shall forfeit and pay for each offence, the sum of twenty dollars, to the Treasury of the town, where such offence shall have been committed.

Section 5. On complaint to the selectmen of any town, from a source entitled to credit, of a violation of this Act, it shall be the duty of such selectmen, to investigate the same, and if it shall appear that such complaint is true, they shall notify a grand juror of such town, who shall prosecute the same; and the grand jurors of the respective towns, shall also prosecute any violations of this Act, on satisfactory evidence being furnished of such offence, by any other person or persons, than selectmen. Provided, nevertheless, that nothing contained in this Act, shall be so construed, as to prevent any taverner, legally licensed, from selling wines or spirituous liquors, during the continuance and according to the true intent and meaning of such licence; nor shall any thing contained in this or any other public Act, be so construed as to authorize a taverner, to sell any wines or spirituous liquors, to be drunk in any other place than within his public house.

Section 6. Be it enacted, That all public Acts relating to the sale of spirituous liquors, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

WILLIAM W. BOARDMAN, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES HAWLEY, President of the Senate.

Approved, June 7th, 1839.

WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH.



